

(4) creating strategic alliances and partnerships in order to maximize the national and international impact of research on women's health;

(5) developing and implementing new communication and social networking technologies to increase understanding and appreciation of research on women's health; and

(6) employing innovative strategies to build a well-trained, diverse, and vibrant women's health research workforce; and

Whereas ORWH-supported initiatives and programs continue to make strides in addressing the expanded concepts of women's health across the entire lifespan of a woman, while continuing to explore understudied areas of reproductive health and the menopausal transition, developing distinct research career paths for investigators in women's health, sex differences, and interdisciplinary research, increasing the number of investigator-initiated women's health research studies in areas such as cardiovascular disease and stroke, musculoskeletal and immune disorders, and mental health and substance abuse, and increasing the scientific knowledge on the health, diseases, disorders, and conditions that affect diverse populations of women: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 20th anniversary of the National Institutes of Health Office of Research on Women's Health (referred to in this resolution as the "ORWH");

(2) commends the ORWH for its leadership in women's health research, research training, and science-based education programs;

(3) recognizes ORWH-supported scientists whose studies have improved women's health and whose research continues to yield promising discoveries;

(4) recognizes the volunteers who participate in clinical studies and the patient and professional health organizations that contribute to the shared research goals of preventing, treating, and curing the diseases and disorders within the scope of the mission of the ORWH; and

(5) reaffirms the support of the Senate for the ORWH and the continued commitment of the ORWH to carrying out research to improve women's health.

CBO ESTIMATE OF THE STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR A BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF SHIGERU YAMADA, WITH AN AMENDMENT (MDM10842) PROVIDED TO CBO ON DECEMBER 6, 2010

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—											
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2011–2015	2011–2020
	Net Increase or Decrease (–) in the Deficit											
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The bill would make Shigeru Yamada eligible for permanent U.S. residence. CBO estimates that it would have no significant effect on direct spending by the Department of Homeland Security or on federal assistance programs.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 4010) was passed, as follows:

S. 4010

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS FOR SHIGERU YAMADA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b) of section 201 of the Im-

RELIEF OF SHIGERU YAMADA

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. 4010.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4010) for the relief of Shigeru Yamada.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I offer today private relief legislation to provide lawful permanent residence status to Shigeru Yamada, a 28-year-old Japanese national who lives in Chula Vista, CA.

The Senate passed S. 124, a private relief bill on behalf of Mr. Yamada on Friday; however, that version of the private relief bill did not include an explanation of the zero budgetary impact of the bill. For this reason, I am introducing and seek passage of a new version of this private bill for Mr. Yamada, so that the Congressional Budget Office's assessment of the zero budgetary impact of this bill can be taken into consideration when this bill reaches the House of Representatives.

Mr. Yamada legally entered the United States with his mother and two sisters in 1992 at the young age of 10. The family was fleeing from Mr. Yamada's alcoholic father, who had been physically abusive to his mother, the children and even his own parents. Since then, he has had no contact with his father and is unsure if he is even alive.

Tragically, Mr. Yamada experienced further hardship when his mother was killed in a car crash in 1995. Orphaned at the age of 13, Mr. Yamada spent time living with his aunt before moving to Chula Vista to live with a close friend of his late mother.

At the time of her death, Mr. Yamada's family was living legally in the United States. His mother had acquired a student visa for herself, and her children qualified as her dependents. Her death revoked his legal status in the United States. In addition, Mr. Yamada's mother was engaged to an American citizen at the time of her death. Had she survived, her son would likely have become an American citizen through this marriage.

Mr. Yamada has exhausted all administrative options under our current immigration system. Throughout high school, he contacted attorneys in the hopes of legalizing his status, but his attempts were unsuccessful. Unfortunately, time has run out and, for Mr. Yamada, the only option available to him today is private relief legislation.

I ask my colleagues to once again support this private relief bill on behalf of Mr. Yamada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read the third time and that a budgetary pay-go statement be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 4010) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Mr. Conrad: This is the Statement of Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation for S. 4010.

Total Budgetary Effects of S. 4010 for the 5-year Statutory PAYGO Scorecard: \$0.

Total Budgetary Effects of S. 4010 for the 10-year Statutory PAYGO Scorecard: \$0.

Also submitted for the RECORD as part of this statement is a table prepared by the Congressional Budget Office, which provides additional information on the budgetary effects of this Act, as follows:

visa or the application for adjustment of status is filed with appropriate fees not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) REDUCTION OF IMMIGRANT VISA NUMBERS.—Upon the granting of an immigrant visa or permanent residence to Shigeru Yamada, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper officer to reduce by 1, during the current or subsequent fiscal year, the total number of immigrant visas that are made available to natives of the country of birth of Shigeru Yamada under section 203(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(a)) or, if applicable, the total number of immigrant visas that are made available to natives of the country of birth of Shigeru Yamada under section 202(e) of that Act (8 U.S.C. 1152(e)).

(e) PAYGO.—The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the

migration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151), Shigeru Yamada shall be eligible for issuance of an immigrant visa or for adjustment of status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence upon filing an application for issuance of an immigrant visa under section 204 of that Act (8 U.S.C. 1154) or for adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident.

(b) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.—If Shigeru Yamada enters the United States before the filing deadline specified in subsection (c), Shigeru Yamada shall be considered to have entered and remained lawfully and shall be eligible for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1255) as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) APPLICATION AND PAYMENT OF FEES.—Subsections (a) and (b) shall apply only if the application for issuance of an immigrant

Statutory Pay-As-You-Go-Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

RECOGNIZING THE 500TH ANNIVERSARY OF ANDREA PALLADIO

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of H. Con. Res. 259 and the Senate now proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 259) recognizing the 500th anniversary of the birth of Italian architect Andrea Palladio.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements related to this measure be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 259) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

RECOGNIZING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NIH OFFICE OF RESEARCH ON WOMEN'S HEALTH

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 695, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 695) recognizing the 20th anniversary of the National Institutes of Health Office of Research on Women's Health and the continuing leadership and achievements of the Office on Women's Health in conducting and supporting biomedical research to improve women's health.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate one of the greatest recent achievements in women's health—the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Office of Research on Women's Health at the National Institutes of Health. I could not be prouder of all that the Office of Research on Women's Health has done for women's health, and I am honored to be a part of its history.

As an advocate of women's health, a supporter of scientific research, and a woman myself, this is an emotional

day for me. Twenty years ago, women did not have much to celebrate when it came to scientific advances. In fact, we were not even at the table. Remember that famous study that said, "an aspirin a day keeps the doctor away"? That study included 10,000 men but not a single woman. The same went for the famous study on heart disease factors: 13,000 men were surveyed but not a single woman.

We had a big problem. Women were being systematically excluded from NIH clinical research. It was not sound science, and it was not acceptable. Our worst concerns were confirmed by a 1990 GAO report, which proved that women were not being included in clinical trials.

I had to do something about it. I remember it well: I called up my women colleagues, and they agreed. We piled into the car on a hot August day, and we drove to NIH in Bethesda, MD. Our aim was to assemble all 12 institutes, communicate our concerns, and see what goals they could come up with to resolve this unfair exclusion. We showed up: Connie Morella, OLYMPIA SNOWE, Pat Schroeder, and I—and so did the TV cameras and Time Magazine. We made it clear that the time had come to include women in scientific research, remember their place in the Federal budget, and treat them with respect.

We got Dr. Bernadine Healy appointed as the first female director of NIH, and that was a notable accomplishment. But we needed more. We needed an Office of Women's Health at the NIH to be on the law books. So Senators Kennedy, HARKIN, Kassebaum, and I worked together to create and fund it in statute. The first thing that Dr. Healy did with that funding was to put it toward the Women's Health Initiative, a now-famous hormonal study that has helped decrease breast cancer deaths by 15 percent, saving millions of lives.

Dr. Healy then appointed Dr. Vivian Pinn to serve as the first director of the Office of Research on Women's Health, ORWH. These women empowered researchers to look at disease in a gender-specific way, such as heart disease and depression. They also made great strides in breast cancer and cervical cancer research, as well as AIDS research and mapping the human genome. None of this would have been possible just a few years earlier. And it would not have been possible without my dear friend, Dr. Ruth Kirschstein. She led the fight for women's health on the inside of the scientific community, and I was proud to help her from the outside.

Today, we are keeping up the fight. There are now 17 women in the Senate, and women's health is one issue that always brings us together. During the health reform debate, we would not stand for insurers treating gender as a preexisting condition or for restricted access to mammograms and other preventive care. That is why I introduced

the women's health amendment—the first amendment to pass during the Senate health reform debate—that provides preventive care for women with no co-pays and no deductibles and ends gender discrimination in health care. I was proud when my amendment passed the Senate 61–39. We also included the Women's Health Office Act in health reform, so that now all women's health offices throughout the Department of Health and Human Services are set in law. That means we have offices of women's health standing sentry for drug approvals, mental health and substance abuse issues, quality measures, and public health initiatives that will help women.

But our work goes on. To quote my dear friend Teddy Kennedy, "The work goes on, the cause endures, the hope still lives and the dreams shall never die." I thank the people who made the Office of Research on Women's Health a reality. I thank the office itself for all of its hard work, and I look forward to another 20 years of ground-breaking discoveries.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I note that the main mover of this matter is Senator BARBARA MIKULSKI of Maryland. She worked very hard to recognize this important office, and she did it for a number of reasons, some of which I worked with her on.

There was a massive study done on the effect of aspirin on people taking it as a way to alleviate heart problems. I don't remember the exact number, but a huge number of people were tested—like 10,000. But there was not a single woman. It was all done with men. That kind of raised the ire of Senator MIKULSKI.

We found, in doing this, that there were many situations where the diseases we focused on were diseases related to men. An example is interstitial cystitis—a disease I got involved in early on, about the same time we did this. Interstitial cystitis is a disease where 90 percent of the people who have it are women. It can best be described as the pain is like shoving slivers of glass up and down someone's bladder. The pain is excruciating and awful. It was a disease that people said was psychosomatic because it was only women who had the problem, so they overlooked it. If it had been men—and we were an all-male legislature at the time—I am sure it would have gotten more attention. I added my assistance to Senator MIKULSKI, and we were able to establish a protocol. Now people understand this, and it has made a lot of progress. This is one example of why the work of Senator BARBARA MIKULSKI has been so important.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements related to this resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.